THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9246. EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1780.

St MARY's CHAPEL, Niddry's Wynd.

On FRIDAY Evening next, Decem. will be the Fifth Performance of A NEW SPECIES of LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT, Serious and Comic, conſiſting of

A READING and DRAMATIC RECITATION,

Of various Paſſages in Proſe and Verſe;
Selected from approved and admired Britiſh Authors.
Interſperſed with Occaſional Remarks on Authors and Actors.
To begin preciſely at ſeven o'clock, and to conclude by nine o'clock at lateſt.
Admittance—for one perſon, Two Shillings; for a Lady and Gentleman, or two Ladies, Three Shillings.
N. B. The ſubjects read and recited are varied every evening.

This Day is publiſhed, Price 3 s.
And ſold by Gordon and Murray, John Bell, and Charles Elliot,

POEMS,

Chiefly compoſed from very Recent Events,
By Mr NISBET.

At the above ſhops may be likewiſe had, written by the ſame Author, Price 6 d.

POEMS on the ſeveral Succeſſes in America.

Dedicated to the Right Honourable FREDERICK LORD NORTH.
With CAMDEN, a POEM on the late Victory.

This day is publiſhed,
By JOHN BELL, Parliament-Square,

A CATALOGUE
OF A
VALUABLE COLLECTION OF BOOKS,
IN MOST BRANCHES OF LITERATURE:

Which began to be SOLD at the Prices printed in the Catalogue, Tueſday 21ſt November 1780.
In this Catalogue is a large collection of Scots Law, Hiſtory, Divinity, Phyſic, and Surgery.
☞ Gentlemen in the country will pleaſe deſire their carriers to call for Catalogues.

BRITISH LINEN OFFICE,
Edinburgh, 4th December 1780.

THE General Court of Proprietors of the Britiſh Linen Company having ordered a Dividend on their Stock, for the year ending the thirtieth day of May laſt, payable at Chriſtmas next, notice is hereby given to the Proprietors to call for the ſame at the Company's office. And, in order to ſettle ſaid dividend, no tranſfer of ſtock will be made from Friday the 15th to Monday the 25th current, both days inclusive.

SALE OF SILKS, CLOTHS, &c.
At DAVID MILNE's WARE-ROOMS,
Parliament-Square.

THE STOCK ſhill on hand, to a great amount, of HOPE and MILNE, will now be ſold very cheap, for ready money.

D. MILNE is juſt arrived from London with a very elegant aſſortment of all the faſhionable fancy and plain SILKS, Silver and Gold Tiſſues, all the variety for Riding Dreſſes, Riding Hats; and Silk Stockings as low as 6 s. 6 d. for Ladies.

CLOTHS, Velvets, Silks for Veſts and Breeches, Hats, Silk Stockings, and all the variety for Gentlemen.

LIVERY CLOTHS from 2 s. 3 d. to 12 s. a yard.

BLACK SILKS, and Black Silk Bombazeens and Crapes, of the beſt fabric, as uſual; and the New Flannels for Shawls.

Thoſe indebted to Mr HOPE perſonally, or thoſe friends of the Company whoſe accompts are ſtill unpaid, are earneſtly intreated to be ſo obliging as order payment to Mr Milne, or ſettle their accompts by bill, making the term of payment agreeable to themſelves.

Commiſſions from the country properly attended to.

From the London Papers, Dec. 1.

Conſtantinople, Oct. 17. The Grand Signior returned to this place on the 7th inſt. from his country ſeat at Bechik-Tach, and is at the Seraglio with all his train. The day ſucceeding his arrival, three fires broke out in this capital, the firſt reduced four hundred houſes and ſhops to aſhes, the ſecond one thouſand, and the third ſixty-one. It is not doubted, but they happened by means of ſome perſons who are diſſatisfied at the late changes in the Miniſtry.

Peterſburgh, Nov. 7. Laſt Thurſday, a courier from the French Court arrived at the houſe of the French Ambaſſador, but nothing of his diſpatches has yet tranſpired, the above Miniſter contenting himſelf with ſaying, that the courier had only brought him a new ſeal. However, many people think that there are actually ſome affairs of importance on the carpet.

Paris, Nov. 20. By letters from Madrid, dated the 7th of this month, we learn, that the French and Spaniſh fleets re-entered the Bay of Cadiz on the 2d. The wind blew ſo very ſtrong N. W. that the fleets, not being able to double the Cape, were obliged to tack about, and very happily gained the bay they ſailed from. Several veſſels ſuffered greatly, ſome loſt all their rigging, but no ſhip has been loſt, all of them having returned to Cadiz. M. d'Eſtaign is, without doubt, the moſt grieved at this accident of any perſon; and great is the dependence on his diligence for refitting the ſhips, and on his eagerneſs to get to ſea again.

Hague, Nov. 23. Laſt Monday after the States General had deliberated upon the acceſſion of the Republic to the armed neutrality, on which occaſion the Preſident of the Aſſembly made a very elegant ſpeech, they determined to accede to it, without the gauranty for which they had ſo long ſtood out, by a majority of the following provinces, viz. Holland, Utrecht, Frieſland, Overyſſell and Groningen; the provinces of Guelderland and Zeland ſtill inſiſting upon the poſſeſſions of the Republic being guaranteed. The above mentioned reſolution will be immediately made known to Ruſſia and the other intereſted courts, and a proper declaration made relative thereto to the belligerent powers.

Amſterdam, Nov. 22. With conſent of the Prince Stadtholder, the Admiralty of this city have put into commiſſion three ſhips of 56 guns, and four frigates of 36 guns.

Utrecht, Nov. 27. It is reported, that the City of Amſterdam will publiſh an apology for their conduct reſpecting their negociation with the Americans; ſome perſons however aſſure, that that city will only proteſt againſt the reſolution taken on the report of the Committee appointed to examine that affair; which reſolution was delivered to the States of Holland the 3d of this month, by which, as it is given out, the conduct of that city is diſavowed by all the voices, except the towns of Dordrecht and Haarlem; they even add, that the latter has proteſted jointly with Amſterdam.

Leyden, Nov. 28. According to ſome letters from New-York, dated September 20, they had juſt learnt, that General Reid, Governor of Pennſylvania, had aſſembled 1000 militia of the State, with which he had advanced already as far as Trenton, in order to join the army of General Waſhington. The reinforcements which the Commander receives daily, have enabled him to detach 1800 Continental troops, who marched the 18th of the ſame month, for the Southern Provinces.

LONDON.

This day there was a levee at St James's, at which the Lord Chancellor and the Great Officers of State were preſent; after which there was a cabinet council.

Lord Liſford, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, is preparing to return to that kingdom.

Yeſterday being St Andrew's day, the ſame was obſerved at Court, and the Sovereign and Knights appeared in the order of the Thiſtle.

We are informed that the Earl of Grantham, his Majeſty's late Ambaſſador at the Court of Madrid, is appointed firſt Lord of Trade, in room of Lord Carliſle.

All neceſſary preparations are made for the departure of Lord Carliſle to ſet out for Ireland; he waits a few days for his lady, who has but juſt lain-in, to accompany him, and they propoſe going by way of Scotland.

They write from Paris, that it was whiſpered there ſome days ago, and ſince publickly reported, that Admiral Rodney, having attacked Monſieur de Ternay, had burnt ſix of his ſhips.

Expreſſes were ſent down yeſterday to Falmouth and Plymouth, for the prizes which were taken and ſent into thoſe ports to be ſold there, and not to come up the river.

On Wedneſday a Jew was apprehended by the Bowſtreet-conſtables, at the Cheſhire-Cheeſe, on Mount Pleaſant, charged with having forged a number of Bank notes, which have lately got into circulation.

This morning another perſon, ſaid to be a capital tradeſman, was likewiſe taken into cuſtody, upon whom a number of forged Bank notes were found.

On Monday night was tried at Guildhall, before Lord Chief Baron Skynner, an action brought by a bookſeller in the Strand, againſt a gentleman in Shropſhire, to recover 23 l. the amount of two parcels of books which were delivered to his ſon in March laſt, under the authority of a general order in November 1776, from the defendant to the plaintiff, when the ſon was in the Charter-houſe. The only queſtion in the cauſe was, "Whether this order, not countermanded, ſhould be conſidered to exiſt and bind during the four years, in which time it had lain dormant." The Judge ſaid it was a point of fact, and not of law; the Jury were to determine upon the underſtanding between the parties. The plaintiff recovered the whole ſum.

The eight Jamaica ſhips which are miſſing of the laſt fleet are valued at 600,000 l.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the Hector man of war, dated at ſea Oct. 8. *in Lat.* 29. N. *long.* 73. W.

"On the 5th inſtant, in company with ſeven ſail of the line, we met with a tremendous gale of wind from every point of the compaſs. A little before two in the morning, all our maſts were blown away; the main maſt juſt about quarter-deck, the fore-maſt about fourteen feet under the top, and the mizen-maſt juſt below the croſs tree, the bow-ſprit a little way within the cap. At three o'clock, we had nine feet and a half water in our hold; at day-light, we ſaw three of our companions all diſmaſted, (the Ruby, Berwick, and Briſtol.) We have not heard how Admiral Rowley and the five other ſail ſuffered. We have repaired our damages a little, and are now making the beſt of our way to Jamaica."

At a meeting of the Merchants trading to North America, held at the New York Coffeehouſe on Thurſday the 23d inſtant, it was unanimouſly reſolved to preſent an addreſs of thanks to the Earl of Carliſle and Mr Eden, for the friendſhip and ſupport which the merchants had experienced from them. In conſequence of which a committee, conſiſting of eight gentlemen, waited on Lord Carliſle and Mr Eden on Wedneſday laſt, and preſented to them the following addreſs:

To his Excellency the Earl of CARLISLE, *and the Right Honourable* WILLIAM EDEN.

"The Merchants of London, trading to North America, incited by a due ſenſe of the important benefits which have been derived to the commercial intereſts of this kingdom from your public ſpirited efforts, as well as by a perſonal gratitude for the obligations which you have conferred on them, beg leave to expreſs their acknowledgments by this public addreſs.

"The facility with which you have at all times admitted their communications, and the unwearied application which you have given to the progreſs and diſpatch of their mercantile concerns, demand not only their warmeſt thanks, but the thanks of all to whom the aſſiduous exerciſe of public talent in exalted ſtations may be uſeful.

"By the patronage which you gave to the late act of Parliament, for reviving the trade of this country with certain parts of America, you have contributed to the relief of the inhabitants of thoſe places, and to a great advancement of the Britiſh commerce.

"And although the hopes which had been entertained of your late commiſſion being attended with ſucceſs, and in conſequence diſſolved thoſe diſtracted provinces, have hitherto been defeated by the inſidious artifices of the ancient and hereditary enemy of this empire. They ſtill truſt that the time is not far diſtant when thoſe artifices will loſe their effect, and when it will be ſeen that a boundleſs and ſelfiſh ambition has been concealed under the mask of pretended friendſhip.

"It is alſo the wiſh of the Merchants to offer with the utmoſt reſpect, their ſincere congratulations upon your appointment to ſo very high and important ſtations in the ſiſter kingdom of Ireland, at a time which requires not only judgment to decern, but diſpoſition to adopt, ſuch meaſures as may happily tend to rivet the bonds of friendſhip between the two kingdoms; and they cannot but preſage the happieſt conſequences from the exerciſe of thoſe virtues and abilities which have already been called forth, and which they doubt not will continue to be exerted for the proſperity of a brave, a powerful, and a grateful people.

"By order of the meeting,
P. SANSOM, Chairman.

To which his Lordſhip and Mr Eden were pleaſed to make the following anſwer:

"GENTLEMEN,

"To extend by every reaſonable expedient the contracted limits of commerce between this country and North America, and to ſhew an unremitting attention and reſpect to each individual engaged in that commerce, we have ever conſidered as duties eſſential to the public ſituations which we have the honour to fill. To have neglected thoſe duties would have juſtly drawn upon us complaint and accuſation;—in fulfilling them as well as we are able, we never looked for farther reward than what flowed from the conſciouſneſs of leaving nothing unattempted to ſoften the effects of that blow which the preſent extenſive war has neceſſarily given to your mercantile purſuits.

"The very generous and unexpected tribute of your approbation now conferred upon us, while it aſſures us the moſt ſoothing ſenſations, will, we truſt, be productive at leaſt of this beneficial conſequence to the trading intereſts in which you poſſeſs ſo reſpectable a ſhare;—it cannot fail of exciting in others a ſimilar zeal for your ſervice, with the exertion of more ſplendid and more efficient abilities. Men in public ſituations muſt ever covet the connection and acquaintance of a body of merchants, whoſe gratitude is given in return for the protection and aſſiſtance which they have a right to claim."

From RIVINGTON'S NEW YORK GAZETTE, *Nov.* 1.

By Brigadier-General ARNOLD,
A PROCLAMATION.

To the Officers and ſoldiers of the Continental Army, who have the real intereſt of their Country at heart, and who are determined to be no longer the tools and dupes of Congreſs, or of France.

Having reaſon to believe, that the principles I have avowed, in my addreſs to the public of the 7th inſtant, animated the greateſt part of this continent, I rejoice in the opportunity I have, of inviting you to join his Majeſty's arms.

His Excellency Sir Henry Clinton, has authoriſed me to raiſe a corps of cavalry, and infantry, who are to be clothed, ſubſiſted, and paid as the other troops are in the Britiſh ſervice; and thoſe who bring in horſes, arms, or accoutrements, are to be paid their value, or have liberty to ſell them: To every non-commiſſioned officer and private, a bounty of three guineas will be given, and as the Commander in Chief is pleaſed to allow me to nominate the officers, I ſhall, with infinite ſatisfaction, embrace the opportunity of advancing men, whoſe valour I have witneſſed, and whoſe principles are favourable to an union with Britain, and *true* American liberty.

The rank they obtain in the King's ſervice, will bear a proportion to their former rank, and the number of men they ſhall bring with them.

It is expected that a Lieutenant Colonel of cavalry, will bring with him, or recruit in a reaſonable time, 75 men.

Major of Horſe	50 men.	
Captain of ditto	30	
Lieutenant of ditto	15	
Cornet of ditto	12	
Serjeant of ditto	6	
Lieutenant Colonel of infantry		75 men.
Major of ditto		50
Captain of ditto		30
Lieutenant of ditto		15
Enſign of ditto		12
Serjeant of ditto		6

N. B. Each Field-officer will have a company,

Great as theſe encouragements muſt appear to ſuch as have ſuffered every diſtreſs of want of pay, hunger, and nakedneſs, from the neglect, contempt, and corruption of Congreſs, they are nothing to the motives which I expect will influence the brave and generous minds, I hope to have the honour to command.

I wiſh to lead a choſen band of Americans to the attainment of peace liberty, and ſafety, (the firſt objects in taking the field) and with them to ſhare in the glory of reſcuing our native country from the graſping hand of France, as well as from the ambitious and intereſted views of a deſperate party among ourſelves, who, in liſtening to French overtures, and rejecting thoſe from Great Britain, have brought the colonies to the very brink of deſtruction.

Friends, fellow ſoldiers, and citizens, arouſe, and judge for yourſelves.—reflect on what you have loſt,—conſider to what you are reduced, and by your courage repel the ruin that ſtill threatens you.

Your country once was happy, and had the proferred peace been embraced, your laſt two years of miſery had been ſpent in peace and plenty, and repairing the deſolations of a quarrel that would have ſet the intereſt of Great Britain and America in its true light, and cemented their friendſhip; whereas, you are now the prey of avarice, the ſcorn of your enemies, and the pity of your friends.

You were promiſed LIBERTY by the leaders of your affairs; but is there an individual in the enjoyment of it, ſaving your oppreſſors; Who among you dare ſpeak, or write what he thinks, againſt the tyranny which has robbed you of your property, impriſons your perſons, drags you to the field of battle, and is daily deluging your country with your blood?

You are flattered with Independency as preferable to a redreſs of grievances, and for that ſhadow, inſtead of real felicity, are ſunk into all the wretchedneſs of poverty by the rapacity of your own rulers. Already you are diſqualified to ſupport the pride of character, they taught you to aim at, and muſt inevitably ſhortly belong to one or other of the great powers, their folly and wickedneſs have drawn into conflict. Happy for you, that you may ſtill become the fellow ſubjects of Great Britain, if you nobly diſdain to be the vaſſals of France.

What is America now but a land of widows, orphans, and beggars?—and ſhould the parent nation ceaſe her exertions to deliver you, what ſecurity remains to you, even for the enjoyment of the conſolations of that religion, for which your fathers braved the ocean, the heathen, and the wilderneſs? Do you know that the eye, which guides this pen, lately ſaw your mean and profligate Congreſs at Maſs, for the ſoul of a Roman Catholic in Purgatory, and participating in the rites of a Church, againſt whoſe anti-chriſtian corruptions, your pious anceſtors would have witneſſed with their blood.

As to you, who have been ſoldiers in the continental army, can you at this day want evidence, that the funds of your country are exhauſted, or that the managers have applied them to their own private uſes; In either caſe, you ſurely can no longer continue in their ſervice with honour or advantage; yet you have hitherto been their ſupporters in that cruelty, which, with an equal indifference to your's as well as to the labour and blood of others, is devouring a country, that, from the moment you quit their colours, will be redeemed from their tyranny.

But what need of arguments to ſuch, as feel infinitely more miſery than tongue can expreſs, I therefore only add my promiſe of the moſt affectionate welcome and attention, to all who are diſpoſed to join me in the meaſures neceſſary to cloſe the ſcene of our afflictions, which, intolerable as they are, muſt continue to increaſe until we have the wiſdom (ſhewn of late by Ireland) in being contented with the liberality of the parent country, who ſtill offers her protection, with the immediate reſtoration of our ancient privileges, civil and ſacred, and a perpetual exemption from all taxes, but ſuch as we ſhall think fit to impoſe on ourſelves.

New York, October 20. 1780. B. ARNOLD.

From the London Gazette, Dec. 2.

St James's, Dec 2..

The King has been pleafed to conftitute and appoint David Papillon, George Lewis Scott, Anthony Lucas, William Lowndes, William Burrell, Stamp Brookfbank, John Pownall, and Heneage Legge, Efqrs. together with Charles Garth, Efq; to be Commiffioners for the management and receipt of his Majefty's revenue of Excife and other duties within England, Wales, and town of Berwick upon Tweed.

The King has been pleafed to conftitute and appoint George Clerk Maxwell, Bafil Cochrane, William Nelthorpe, and Adam Smith, Efqrs. together with James Buchanan, Efq; to be Commiffioners for the receipt and management of his Majefty's Cuftoms and other duties in Scotland.

Whitehall, Dec. 2. 1780.

MAJOR HARNAGE arrived in town on Thurfday night from New York, with difpatches to Lord George Germain, one of his Majefty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Sir Henry Clinton, Knight of the Bath, and Major-General Phillips, of which the following are extracts and copies:

Extract of a letter from Sir Henry Clinton to Lord George Germain, dated New York, Oct. 30, 1780.

I HAVE the pleafure to acquaint your Lordfhip, That the fleet from England, under convoy of his Majefty's fhips Hyæna and Adamant, with recruits and ftores for this army, arrived here fafe, after a favourable paffage, on the 15th inftant; and I have the honour to tranfmit returns of the ftate and number of recruits received by this opportunity.

Major General Leflie failed from hence on the 16th, and I underftand was feen entering the Chesapeak on the 18th with a fair wind, fo that he would probably be on James River on the 20th, and conſequently interrupt Mr Gates's communication with Virginia.

I am perfuaded Lord Cornwallis, with the aſſiſtance of the co-operating corps under Major General Leflie, which I have given entirely to his Lordfhip's orders, will purfue fuch meafures as may oblige Mr Gates to retire from thofe provinces. Lord Cornwallis was informed by me, previous to General Leflie's failing upon this expedition, of that General Officer's being to act from his Lordfhip's orders; and I fent him, at the fame time, a copy of my inftructions to General Leflie.

By the prefent opportunity I have the honour to tranfmit to your Lordfhip fome original difpatches, which were lately intercepted in a rebel mail we were lucky enough to take entire, and contain matters of no fmall importance. The letters now fent appear to be fuch as are of the moft conſequence; thofe that are lefs fo fhall be tranſmitted to your Lordfhip by the next opportunity.

Waſhington has not as yet detached a fingle man to the fouthward; and by all accounts from General Arnold, Gates cannot have above 800 Continental troops with him. General Waſhington ſtill remains at or near Tapaan.

The French have not moved from Rhode Iſland, but are adding fortifications to that place. Admiral Arbuthnot is watching Monſieur Ternay.

Major Harnage, of the 62d regiment, will have the honour of delivering my difpatches. This Officer's ſervices with the northern army will, I doubt not, inſure him your Lordfhip's favour and protection.

Copy of an intercepted letter, addreſſed to "Meſheck Weare, Eſq; Preſident of the Council of New Hampſhire, Portſmouth."

THE under-written General Officers of the New England lines think it our duty to unite in a ſerious addreſs to the ſeveral States to which we belong, to repreſent the diſtreſſing condition of their officers in the army.

After having joined our brother officers of the line at large, in two ineffectual applications to Congreſs on the ſubject, nothing but the pureſt regard for the ſafety of the country could impel us to undertake a third eſſay of this kind.

We beg leave to premiſe, that a large proportion of officers engaged in ſervice with an intention of making one campaign only; neither they nor their country thought of their becoming ſoldiers for life, or for a lengthy war; their inclinations, conſtitutions, and circumſtances forbid it; but from a conviction that their growing experience was of value and importance to the cauſe, they have been induced, againſt every conſideration of a private nature, to extend their ſervices from one period to another, conſtantly flattering themſelves that every new campaign would be the laſt, and bring about the wiſhed-for Era of their return to the boſoms of their families and friends.

The perſeverance of the army under wants and hardſhips excited the admiration and applauſe of the country, until the perſonal and family diſtreſſes of the former conſtrained them to remind their fellow-citizens of the want, on their part, of equitable and grateful returns. From that time many have feigned to entertain ill grounded and impolitic jealouſies of the army. Some have even charged the officers with acquiring wealth, and aſpiring after honours and diſtinction, at the very time when it has required all the perſuaſion within the compaſs of language and argument to retain them in ſervice.

A laudable pride, ariſing from a juſt ſenſe of the real dignity of their employments and ſtations; an ambition of excelling, which has been eſteemed by all wiſe nations as a paſſion amiable in itſelf, and eſſential to the authority that is neceſſary in every well conſtituted army, have rendered the officers of our army opprobrious to too many in civil life; ſome of whom, and even of thoſe in power and of influence, we fear, have laboured to counteract and debaſe the principle, by denying the officers not only a ſuitable proviſion to maintain their character, but by leaving them to want the neceſſaries of food and clothing.

The officers are ſenſible of the public embarraſſments, they have been attentive to the adminiſtration of civil as well as military affairs, and forward in ſuggeſting their thoughts on every proper occaſion, with an honeſt zeal of promoting the welfare of the army and State. They do not look for impoſſibilities from Government, but they wiſh to ſee that effuſion of a liberal heart which it is poſſible to exhibit in a ſtate of poverty. Generoſity is the characteriſtic of a ſoldier: For the love of his country he laviſhes health and life, for which no equivalent can be given him.: Should he not then be ſpared the mortification of receiving his pittance from a reluctant hand?

The preſent incomes of the majority of the people who bear the burden of the public charges, are proportioned to the encreaſed prices of the neceſſaries of life. If it is objected, that thoſe who ſubſiſt by fixt ſalaries, or by the intereſt of their money, or have been ravaged by the enemy, are as great ſharers as the army in the common calamity, it argues, perhaps, no more than that they ought to be favoured by ſome exemptions, or that thoſe who have ſuffered leſs ſhould contribute to indemnify them.

Was the caſe and circumſtances of the army fully underſtood by the people at large, we are perſuaded their wiſdom and ſenſibility would render their ſituation eligible and happy as poſſible.

The war appears to us as far from an honourable iſſue as it has ever done. Our allies, however generous their intentions, have not been able to give us the expected aſſiſtance. Perhaps Providence, by repeated diſappointments from this quarter, deſigns to convince us, that our help and ſalvation is, under God, to be derived from our own exertions.

There is no ground of hope that the enemy will relinquiſh their object, till they find the country prepared to defend itſelf; that is, until they ſee an army oppoſed to them as regular as their own, and on as permanent a baſis. Our preſent condition promiſes them the ſpeedy accompliſhment of their wiſhes. An army conſiſting of a few inadequate thouſands, almoſt deſtitute of every public ſupply; its officers, whoſe tables once abounded with plenty and variety, ſubſiſting, month after month, on one bare ration of dry bread and meat, and that frequently of the meaneſt quality; their families looking up to them for their uſual ſupport; their children for the education to which they once had a title. Our enemies know human nature too well to apprehend they ſhall have to contend long with an army under ſuch circumſtances.

In faithfulneſs to our country we make this repreſentation, without the ſolicitation or knowledge of thoſe officers who are the chief ſubjects of it: They, we are aſſured, are generally determined to reſign their commiſſions at the cloſe of this campaign; indeed, it is impoſſible for them to continue, let their virtue and inclination be ever ſo great; and we cannot but expreſs to you, that we ſhall conſider the loſs of the preſent body of officers as little ſhort of the diſſolution of the army.

If the country is competent to its defence, without a regular army, no more need be ſaid on the ſubject; let ours progreſs, as it does, to its diſſolution; but, on the other hand, if an army well appointed and provided is abſolutely neceſſary, the ſubjects of it muſt be made eaſy and contented with their ſituation; reaſonable things will ſatisfy them.

The officers have, we conceive, a juſt claim to a handſome ſupport, according to their rank, for the time preſent, and to be ſecure of an after-proviſion, to compenſate for the loſs of buſineſs, and to enable them, when the war is over, to live among their brethren above contempt. Without this proviſion, a pitiful penury, if not want and miſery, muſt be the unavoidable portion of men who have faithfully diſcharged their duty as officers and citizens.

The wages and rations of the officers, if paid in ſpecie, much leſs in notes, are by no means ſufficient to ſupport them with decency and comfort to themſelves, and advantage to the ſervice: The neceſſaries and conveniencies of life are raiſed to two or three times their former prices in ſpecie; and as to the depreciation notes (ſo called) they do not in fact fell for one third their nominal value.

It is our opinion, that nothing leſs than the nominal ſum of the wages and rations made good from time to time in its relative value to the property of the country, will or ought to be ſatisfactory: This has been done for the New York line; and, as to a future proviſion, ours ask no more than what the laſt mentioned State and the Southern States have done, or may do, for their reſpective lines ſerving in the ſame army with them. If it ſhould be thought beſt to vary the mode of payment, there will be no objection. A ſum in groſs will be more agreeable and advantageous to the Eaſtern officers, and more conſonant to the ſentiments prevailing in their ſtates, than an annuity unaccompanied with ſervices: And here we take the opportunity to mention that ſome ſtates ſeem to be taking meaſures to attach to themſelves the affection of their own troops. With what views it is done we know not; but, we ſhould ſuppoſe ſimilar motives to the ſame line of conduct muſt exiſt in every ſtate.

We beg leave to add, as a meaſure of propriety and juſtice, that a reaſonable conſideration be paid to officers, who, through the want of health, ſhall be obliged to retire before the end of the war.

NATH. GREENE, Major Gen.
SAM. H. PARSONS, Brig. Gen.
JOHN PATERSON, Brig. Gen.
JOHN GLOVER, Brig. Gen.
JOHN STARK, Brig. Gen.
J. HUNTINGDON, Brig. Gen.
T. KNOX, Brig. Gen. Artillery.

Copy of an intercepted letter from Lieutenant Colonel Hamilton, Aid-de-camp to General Waſhington, to Iſaac Sears, Eſq; at Boſton, dated Oct. 12. 1780.

I WAS much obliged to you, my dear Sir, for the letter which you did me the favour to write me ſince your return to Boſton. I am ſorry to find that the ſame ſpirit of indifference to public affairs prevails. It is neceſſary we ſhould rouſe, and begin to do our buſineſs in earneſt, or we ſhall play a loſing game. It is impoſſible the conteſt can be much longer ſupported on the preſent footing. We muſt have a Government with more power. We muſt have a tax in kind. We muſt have a foreign loan. We muſt have a bank on the true principles of a bank. We muſt have an adminiſtration diſtinct from Congreſs, and in the hands of ſingle men under their orders. We muſt, above all things, have an army for the war, and an eſtabliſhment that will intereſt the officers in the ſervice.

Congreſs are deliberating on our military affairs; but, I apprehend their reſolutions will be tinctured with the old ſpirit. We ſeem to be proof againſt experience. They will, however, recommend an army for the war, at leaſt as a primary object. All thoſe who love their country ought to exert their influence in the States where they reſide, to determine them to take up this object with energy. The States muſt ſink under the burden of temporary inliſtments; and the enemy will conquer us by degrees, during the intervals of our weakneſs.

Clinton is now ſaid to be making a conſiderable detachment to the ſouthward. My fears are high, my hopes low.

We are told here, there is to be a Congreſs of the neutral Powers at the Hague, for mediating a peace. God ſend it may be true. We want it; but, if the idea gets abroad, 'tis ten to one if we do not fancy the thing done, and fall into a profound ſleep, till the cannon of the enemy awaken us next campaign. This is our national character. I am, with great regard, Dear Sir,

Your moſt obedient ſervant,
(Signed) A. HAMILTON.

Copy of a letter from Major-General Phillips to Lord George Germaine, dated New York, Oct. 31. 1780.

My Lord,

SINCE I had the honour of addreſſing your Lordſhip by the laſt packet, a negociation has begun between the Britiſh and American Commiſſaries General of Priſoners, which will terminate in the exchange of all officers, priſoners of war, on both ſides, and which has already included ſuch officers as were upon their paroles in New York, or in Great Britain. This exchange likewiſe comprehends an equivalent of Britiſh and German ſoldiers, priſoners of war, for thoſe of the enemy now in our poſſeſſion in this place, who will be permitted to go out upon the arrival of a ſimilar number of our privates at Elizabeth-Town, the place appointed for their rendezvous.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief will make one more effort, in the courſe of the preſent negociation, for the releaſe of the privates of the troops of convention: Should it fail, and, I am ſorry to obſerve to your Lordſhip, there is but a faint proſpect of its ſucceeding, his Excellency will immediately proceed to put into execution the plan heretofore propoſed, and which was intimated from your Lordſhip to have received his Majeſty's approbation, for a partial exchange of the officers.

Major-General de Riedeſel and myſelf were exchanged on the 25th inſtant, as you will perceive, my Lord, by the incloſed copies of the certificates of our exchanges. The Commander in Chief has been pleaſed to put me in orders to ſerve with this army.

Sir Henry Clinton having directed me to tranſmit to your Lordſhip a report of the preſent tranſactions relative to exchanges, I take great pleaſure in having the honour of communicating it to your Lordſhip: This gratification ariſes as well from my own perſonal feelings individually upon this happy occaſion, as from the general ſatisfaction a completion of this humane buſineſs muſt diffuſe in the minds of thoſe of his Majeſty's officers who will be releaſed from their captivity.

Sir Henry Clinton has judged proper to direct, that the troops of convention be ſtill conſidered as under my orders; and that all reports concerning their ſituation ſhould be ſent to me, in order to be laid before his Excellency as uſual. I take the liberty of incloſing a copy of Sir Henry Clinton's letter to me, containing his commands upon this ſubject: I ſhall continue to purſue their intereſts and welfare with the ſame unwearied zeal I have ever done.

I beg leave to repeat to you, my Lord, the high and grateful ſenſe I entertain of the many favours conferred by your Lordſhip upon me and the troops of convention. The kind protection and ſolicitude your Lordſhip has conſtantly manifeſted, both to me perſonally, and to thoſe troops in general, claim our beſt acknowledgments and warmeſt thanks.

I entreat you will, my Lord, repreſent me to the King under the moſt perfect attachment to his Royal perſon and Government; as one whoſe heart is replete with gratitude for his Majeſty's moſt gracious expreſſions of approbation of my conduct, and entirely devoted to his Majeſty's ſervice.

I have the honour to be, &c.
W. PHILLIPS.

Army Promotions in our next.

From the London Papers, Dec 2.

LONDON.

General Philips, of the artillery, (upon whom the command or direction of the captives devolved on General Burgoyne's coming home on his parole) has been appointed by Sir Henry Clinton to the command of a ſecret expedition, conſiſting of the 42d regiment and the flank companies of the whole army.

The face of affairs in North America begins to wear the moſt pleaſing and flattering aſpect. Tenders of ſubmiſſion flow in apace from all quarters; and many applications had been made to the Commander in Chief by perſons of rank, power, and extenſive influence, before the laſt advices left New-York.

It is a fact, that the plan which ended in Mr Arnold's coming over to Sir Henry Clinton, extended to ſeveral Members of Congreſs reſiding at Philadelphia, who were deep in the plot.

The fleet under the command of Admiral Sir Sam. Hood, with the Weſt-India fleet under their convoy, paſſed by Torbay on Thurſday afternoon.

The trade from the Baltic are ſafe arrived in the river.

A very capital fraud on a great Company has been lately diſcovered.

The Weſt-India fleet that is ſailed under the convoy of Admiral Hood's ſquadron, when joined by the ſhips from the outports and the trade from Ireland, will conſiſt of near 500 ſail.

The Eaſt-India Directors, it is ſaid, have come to a reſolution of reducing the ſalaries of their Governors, and other officers, to their original ſettlement. Sir Thomas Rumbold's ſalary, as Governor of Madraſs, was 16,000 l. per annum, which will be brought down to 4000 l.

The Hon. Edward Onſlow, ſecond ſon of Lord Onſlow, was laſt Tueſday choſen for Aldborough in Yorkſhire, in the room of Sir Richard Sutton, who took his ſeat for Sandwich, being returned for both places at the laſt General Election.

Extract of a letter from Gen. Waſhington, to the Preſident of Congreſs.

SIR, *Pamarus, Oct. 7, 1780.*

"I have the honour to incloſe Congreſs a copy of the proceedings of General officers in the cauſe of Major Andree, Adjutant General to the Britiſh army. This officer was executed in purſuance of the ſentence of the board on Monday the 2d inſtant at 12 o'clock, at our late camp at Tappan.

"I have the pleaſure to communicate the names of the three perſons who captured Major Andree, and who refuſed to releaſe him, notwithſtanding the moſt earneſt importunities, and aſſurances for a liberal reward on his part. Their names are, JOHN PAULDING, DAVID WILLIAMS, and ISAAC VAN WERT."

Extract of a letter from Thomas Windſor, Eſq; of his Majeſty's ſhip Fox, dated Spithead, Nov. 28. 1780.

"I beg leave to inform you, that on Friday the 26th inſtant, in lat. 48. 49. N. long. 5. 49. W. 37 miles diſtant from Uſhant, I fell in with the brig Retrieve, Captain Luny, from Jamaica, and finding her in very great diſtreſs, her Captain having died on the paſſage, and various diſcontents prevailing amongſt the remaining few of her crew, I thought it adviſeable to take her in tow, and have brought her ſafe into Spithead, where I ſhall give her up into the charge of the Cuſtom houſe at this port for ſecurity."

Cambridge, Nov. 24. The following is the copy of a printed addreſs, from a worthy miniſter of a neighbouring pariſh, to the young women of the pariſh of Girton.—"Mr P. having obſerved with great concern, that many of the young women of this pariſh, when they come to be married, are already big with child; and wiſhing to put a ſtop to a practice ſo offenſive to decency and religion, and ſo deſtructive often to their own happineſs, does hereby promiſe to every young woman of ſober behaviour belonging to this pariſh, who ſhall hereafter be married in this church, while under the age of 25 years, that he will, upon the birth of her firſt child, if that ſhall happen after nine months from the day of her marriage, give her ten ſhillings for the chriſtening dinner, and alſo a ſilver plate of ten ſhillings value, to be worn upon her breaſt every Sunday when ſhe comes to church, with this inſcription upon it, *The Reward of Chaſtity.* J. P. Rector."

Yeſterday at Guildhall, No. 13,790 was drawn a prize of 1000 l.

No. 21,902, 38,214, prizes of 100 l.

And the following prizes of 50 l. each:

No. 21,910, 11,453, 2964, 5537, 44,366, 357, 9211, 40,159, 21,855, 27,736, 5802, 6147.

This day at Guildhall, No. 13,715 was drawn a blank, but (as firſt drawn) entitled to 2000 l.

No. 23,876, a prize of 10,000 l.

No. 24,404, a prize of 1000 l.

And the following prizes of 50 l. each:

No. 18,826, 18,364, 5325, 12,234, 1108, 45,908, 47,734, 42,214, 40,547, 7369, 2823.

PRICE of STOCKS, Dec. 2.

Bank Stock, —	3 per cent. Old Ann. —
4 per cent. con. 59 a ¾.	Ditto New Ann, 59¾ a ¼.
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 73 a ½.	Ditto 1751, —
3½ per cent. 1758, —	India Stock, —
3 per cent. con. —	3 per cent. Ann. —
3 per cent. red. —	India Bonds, 8 a 10 s. prem.
Ditto 1726, —	Navy Bills, 1½ a ¼ diſc.
Long Ann. 16¼ a 11-16ths.	Lot. Tick. 18 l. 10 a 12 s.
Ann. 1777, —	Scrip. —
Ditto 1778, 12 9-16ths a ¾.	Omnium, —
Long Light Ann. —	Exch. Bills, 4 a 5 s. prem.
South Sea Stock, —	

WINDS at DEAL,
27. N. 28, 29. N. N. E. 30. N. E. Dec. 1. E. N. E.

EDINBURGH.

[The late arrival of the London poſt this evening (*half paſt five o'clock*) puts it out of our power to lay before our readers the proceedings of a Board of Rebel General Officers, reſpecting Major John Andre, Adjutant General of the Britiſh army. Theſe, with the ſentence of the Board, and the correſpondence which paſſed both before and after that unhappy event, ſhall appear in our next.]

Extract of a letter from London, December 2.

"By advices received this day from France, we learn, that Monſ. de la Touch Treville's ſquadron have returned to the Baſon, where they will remain till the 22d December, on which day they will moſt aſſuredly ſail, ſhould the wind and weather prove favourable for it. Monſ. Treville's ſquadron conſiſts of nine ſail of the line, and four frigates, with one hundred and ſix ſail of victuallers, tranſports, &c. There are on board this fleet, four companies of artillery, and eleven regiments of infantry; comprehending in the whole a force of 9800 men.

"The Toulon advices mention, that the Ajax, a new ſhip of 64 guns, was launched there on the 12th November, and the command of it given to the Chevalier Roband.

"Advices received late laſt night from France bring an account, that, on the 7th ult. the frigate of war Venus, of 28 guns and 178 men, was ſtanded near Breſt in a gale of wind, and about 90 of the crew drowned.

"The Parliament are expected to have a longer receſs this year than uſual. The Lords have already adjourned to the 22d January, and the Commons, it is expected, will, on Wedneſday or Thurſday, adjourn till the 23d January. Indeed, whatever Oppoſition may pretend to, they are ſo diſpirited this ſeſſion, that they would care but

very little if the adjournment was for twice as long a time. During the general election, it was the boaſt of the minority, that they would almoſt double their number, and overſet the Miniſter; but this is ſo far from being the caſe, that in the few diviſions that have already been in the Houſe of Commons, the Miniſter has greatly outvoted his opponents. While the Oppoſition feel the loſs of Mr Burke, Mr David Hartley, Mr Temple Luttrel, Sir William Meredith, and others now out of Parliament, they have acquired but little ſtrength from the election of their new friends. Lord Mahon, ſon-in-law to the late Earl of Chatham, on whom the minority placed a great deal, poſſeſſes all the violence of Lord George Gordon, without any of his humour, and every day diſguſts the Houſe with impertinent remarks and obſervations. In ſhort, Oppoſition loſes ground very faſt, and declines in a manner that cannot but be equally pleaſing to the Miniſter, and degrading to thoſe who rank amongſt his enemies.

"All talk of Lord George Gordon's trial is now gone off, as though nothing had ever happened that unfortunate young Nobleman. Miniſtry have hurried the Grand Jury to find a bill, for high treaſon, againſt him; and the fact is, the Crown Lawyers have not yet, as far as can be preſumed, got any proof, by which it is thought he can be convicted. How this matter will end is hard to ſay; but this you may depend upon, that the public think his Lordſhip ſuffering ſo long confinement a very cruel and oppreſſive caſe.

"The following is the order in which the Weſt-India fleet ſailed:

Thetis 32

Du Guay Trouin, 16	Swallow, 14
Barfleur, 98	
Sybil, 28	
Invincible, 74	Gibraltar, 80
Tranſports.	
Store-ſhips.	
Panther, 60	Victuallers. Princeſſa, 70
Trade.	
Monarca, 70	Belliqeux, 64
Prince William, 64	
Fly Cutter, 14	

Mrs Dunbar, relict of Archibald Dunbar, Eſq; of Thunderton, died at Elgin the 26th ultimo.

On Monday laſt, the Magiſtrates of Aberdeen, upon a proof of the firſt or fineſt flour having fallen in the London market, altered the aſſize of bread for that city and liberties, and the penny loaf of Wheaten bread ſhould now weigh 8 ounces 7 drops, and the two penny and other loaves in proportion.

Laſt week the Univerſity of King's College Aberdeen, conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity on the Rev. Mr William Morgan, Rector of Kingſtown in Jamaica.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, *Dec.* 1.

The Stag privateer of Jerſey, has taken the following veſſels, viz. La Chaſte Suſanne, ———; Notre Dame de bon Secours, ———; and le St Jean Baptiſte, Bouchard, with wines, from Bourdeaux to Breſt; la Felicite, Hiloury, with wine and flour, from ditto to L'Orient; and L'Eſpoiren Dieu, Nolet, with wine, flour, and other proviſions, from ditto to Martinico.

The General Conway privateer of Jerſey, has taken and ſent into that port a brig with 700 barrels of flour; ſhe was bound to Breſt.

The Plymouth Trader, Smith, from Briſtol to Plymouth, is taken and carried into Morlaix.

The Ranger privateer of Briſtol, Captain Aſelby, in lat. 46. long. 10. chaced a brig bound from Virginia to Bourdeaux, laden with 95 hogſheads of tobacco; but, in bringing her to, the brig overſet; the crew ſaved.

The Hero privateer, of Guernſey, Captain La Cheur, has taken five French coaſters laden with flour and wines; three of which are arrived at that iſland.

The Bom Succeſs, Das Santos, from Paro bound to Briſtol, is loſt on the Mort Stone; the crew and part of the cargo ſaved.

The Enterprize privateer of Liverpool, has taken and ſent into that port the Moineau, from Nantz to St Domingo, with bale goods, &c.

The Hawke, Smale, from Liverpool to Africa, has taken and ſent into Liverpool a ſhip of 450 tons, laden with ſtores, &c. from France for America.

The Eagle, Smith, from Peterſburgh to London, is retaken, and was ſeen in the Swin, by the maſter of a brig, who gave the intelligence to Captain Willis, of the Conſtant Trader.

The Induſtry, M'Carty, from Waterford for Chicheſter, is retaken by the Fox frigate, and brought into Portſmouth.

Portſmouth, 30. The Chatham man of war has made a ſignal for the American fleet to unmoor, and as the wind is fair, it is imagined they will ſail this afternoon. The Derice Ruſſian man of war is come into harbour. Alſo the Raiſonable, Elizabeth, and Lion, are come into harbour to dock.

New York, Nov. 1. Yeſterday arrived the Sukey, Thompſon, from a cruiſe of 12 days, in which ſhe took and deſtroyed 15 ſail of veſſels, among which is a ſloop with all the ſtores ſaved out of the celebrated rebel privateer General Greene, which was loſt in the Delaware; ſix of the above were laden with grain and tobacco. By the Sukey we are informed of the landing of the troops in the Cheſapeak, under Major-General Leſlie, who left Sandy Hook about 14 days ago.

The Friendſhip, ———, from Jamaica to Glaſgow, is taken and carried into St Maloes.

Portſmouth, 29. This morning, ſailed the following ſhips with a large fleet of merchantmen for the Weſt Indies; but, as there is but little wind, they are not out of ſight.

Guns.	Captains.
98 Barfleur,	Admiral Hood, Captain Inglefield.
80 Gibraltar,	Sterling.
74 Invincible,	Saxton.
70 Princeſſa,	Sir Tho. Rich.
70 Monarca,	Gell.
64 Bellequex,	Fitzherbert.
64 Prince William,	Douglas.
60 Panther,	Harvey.
32 Thetis,	Linzee.
28 Sybil,	Lord Fitzgerald.
19 Du Guay Trouin,	Stoney,
14 Swallow,	Bickerton.
14 Fly Cutter,	Lt. Ponſonby.

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

To the Merchants on the Eaſt Coaſt of Scotland.

THOSE who complain of the Lords of the Admiralty, and of the Magiſtrates of Edinburgh, on account of the unprotected ſtate of the northern coaſts, have never yet mentioned the name of any ſhip, of the Scotch convoys to and from London, captured during the French war, which commenced near three years ago; neither have they ſpecified the year, *during this or any former war*, in which as many Britiſh cruiſers as thoſe under Commodore Murray, were ſtationed in the North Seas. The fact is, that there never were ſo many, unleſs when a ſquadron of the enemy was actually on the coaſt, which has not been the caſe this ſeaſon.

I am informed, that the Magiſtrates of Edinburgh, laſt winter, urgently and repeatedly requeſted a ſquadron. The Lords of the Admiralty promiſed one; and, about the beginning of July, ſent down Commodore Murray, who was occaſionally in Leith Roads, off Aberdeen, at the Orkneys, and Shetland. He chaſed ſeveral privateers, without having the good fortune to take them. He ſent one letter of marque a prize into Leith: And, I obſerve, he is returned to England a few days ago with *the Compteſſe de Provence privateer.*

It is in vain to argue, that if cruiſers are ſtationed on a coaſt, no privateer can diſturb the trade. There are always numbers of ſhips of the line and frigates in the Channel of England, yet privateers very frequently do much damage there.

It is true, that, of late, ſeveral ſhips have been unfortunately captured in our ſeas; but Captain Collins's letter to the Admiralty ſhews, that ſome of theſe loſſes were owing to the irregularities of the ſhipmaſters. It is alſo probable, that if the Gentlemen of *Lawſon's Club*, will, in an idle patriotic hour, compare the value of all their property captured theſe three years, with the *whole value* of the import and export trade of Leith during that period, they will find their loſſes of very inconſiderable amount *per cent.* on the aggregate ſum. I am inclined to think ſo, by having lately ſeen an accurate ſtate of the number of inſurances made by one houſe, for their correſpondents reſiding betwixt Berwick and the Orkneys. They amount to 96 voyages, from 1ſt January 1778 to 1ſt December 1780, which period includes the whole French war. During theſe 96 riſks there was only *one ſhip captured.*

I am ſorry that *Mercator* of Inverneſs ſhould have had particular cauſe of complaint. It is, however, ſaid, that there are many contraband adventurers in the Murray Frith, and that the cutters in that trade act in a double capacity; ſometimes ſmuggling, and ſometimes capturing the ſhips of the fair trader: Check the one evil, and perhaps the other will, of courſe, diminiſh.

Let us not murmur when there is ſo little cauſe; but let us unite in requeſting a ſufficient protection for the enſuing ſeaſon, and in propoſing, at the ſame time, to the Lords of the Admiralty, any alterations, in the ſtations of the ſhips, that may appear expedient.

Lawſon's Coffeehouſe, Leith,
Dec. 6. 1780. BENEVOLUS.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR, *Paiſley, December* 1. 1780.

I HAD occaſion to be in Glaſgow ſome weeks ago, and as I was an entire ſtranger there, I went along with a friend, before dinner, to take a view of ſome of its curioſities. We had not gone far, till we obſerved a croud of people aſſembled at the ſide of the river, and, upon coming up to them, we found this was occaſioned by an infant having been diſcovered lying at the bottom of the water, the body of which had juſt been brought aſhore. This ſpectacle ſerved me in a great meaſure for my dinner.

Next day, my friend and I, in making a circuit along a different quarter of the town, obſerved ſuch another croud collected; upon enquiry, we found they had juſt ſnatched a young child from the arms of its mother, who was inſtantly about to have thrown it into a well. Good God! thought I, can this be the daily practice of the people here? a people too, from whom, during my ſhort ſtay among them, I have received ſo much civility and kindneſs.

In the evening we had a good deal of converſation on this head, when I was pretty inquiſitive about the police of the city, and am fully of opinion, that the frequency of child-murders there, and in many other places, proceeds from two cauſes, *1ſt*, The clergy continuing that fooliſh, that barbarous, (I had almoſt ſaid criminal) part of their prerogative, in making theſe unfortunate creatures do penance before the congregation. And, *2dly*, There being no place prepared for the reception of foundlings.

The Author of our being has wiſely implanted in our nature, a ſtrong affectinn for our progeny; it is certain too, that the *maternal* affection is much ſtronger than the *paternal*, eſpecially during the child's helpleſs ſtate of infancy. This affection is not confined to man; I have known a goldfinch allow one to ſtroke her in the neſt, rather than leave her callow young, that had juſt broke their brittle bondage. A hen, that is as remarkable for her timidity, as a cock is for his courage and boldneſs, will even attack a lion in defence of her young.

It is evident, therefore, that before a mother uſes violence to her babe, ſhe muſt have undergone a violent ſtruggle in her own mind, and hurt her own feelings in the moſt extreme degree. I will go farther, and aſſert, that it is the moſt virtuous (if I may be allowed the expreſſion) of theſe unfortunate young women, who proceed to this extremity. She reflects, ſhe *knows*, that if ſhe is brought to that public ſhame, her character among the good and virtuous, more eſpecially thoſe of her own ſex, is irretrievably loſt for ever. She *knows* ſhe will be ſhunned and avoided by them; and that, though formed for ſociety, if ſhe aſſociates with any, it muſt be with the worthleſs and abandoned, whoſe example (which is always much ſtronger than precept) will lead her on from one ſtep to another, till her career ſoon finiſhes in total ruin and deſtruction.

A perſon who is loſt to all ſenſe of ſhame, views the public rebukes, or the fulminations of the clergy, with equal indifference; and, notwithſtanding her infamy, will ſeldom or never uſe violence to her children, if ſhe has any means for their ſubſiſtence.

The clergy ought to conſider, that they themſelves are here in a ſtate of frailty and imperfection, like their neighbours. They ought to call to mind the precepts of their Divine Maſter, "Bleſſed is the merciful, for he ſhall obtain mercy."—"He that is without ſin among you, caſt "the firſt ſtone at her."——I by no means juſtify or approve of ſuch commerce; but what I contend for and affirm, (and which the experience of many ages clearly ſhows) is, that theſe means employed by the clergy, do not anſwer the end propoſed.

I am informed, that the preſent Magiſtrates of Glaſgow are diſtinguiſhed for their philanthropy, and knowledge of the world. Were they and the Miniſters to join together in adopting, and carrying into execution, this beneficent plan, it would do great honour to them when living, and would make their memories highly revered when dead: Beſides, ſuch children, as they reſpectively grow up, would become a real acquiſition to the State. If a trial of this were to be made for a few years, I could almoſt pronounce with certainty, that the good effects of it would be ſoon felt.

I have often thought, that there is a ſtrange deficiency in our laws, with regard to crimes and their puniſhments. A young woman, who has been ſeduced, betrayed, and ruined, by the flattering tongue of a man, who has accompliſhed his infamous ends, by the ſtrongeſt profeſſions of honour and fidelity, and then forſakes her, is equally ſtigmatized with the worthleſs and abandoned—Is this agreeable to common ſenſe or equity? Is not the one an object of the greateſt pity and commiſeration? while the other ought to be reprobated as a diſgrace to human nature! And yet the author of this ruin is often, or rather always, paſſed over unnoticed.

A E I O U Y.

MR BUTTERWORTH, from Dumfries, lately appointed WRITING MASTER to the HIGH SCHOOL of EDINBURGH, by the Honourable the Magiſtrates and Town Council, propoſes to begin teaching WRITING, plain and ornamental, in all its various hands, in the room allotted him in the High School Yard, as ſoon as it can be fitted up for that purpoſe, which he hopes will be early in Spring.—In the mean time, for the accommodation of ſuch as may wiſh to attend him before that period, he will open School in his own houſe, Brown's Square, beginning of January next. Mr BUTTERWORTH alſo teaches Arithmetic and Book-keeping.——The young Ladies and Gentlemen to be taught at different hours.

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, Dec. 1.

	First.		Second.		Third.	
Wheat,	18s.	0d.	17s.	0d.	16s.	6d.
Bear,	14	3	13	8	12	10
Oats,	13	6	12	2	11	6
Peaſe,	9	6	8	2	7	6

CUSTOM-HOUSE, GREENOCK.

ARRIVED,

Dec. 2. Captain Crawford's cutter, from a cruize.

SAILED,

Nov. 27. Fox cutter, Captain Gelly, on a cruize.
30. Peggy, Bowſkill, for Belfaſt, with goods.
Bell, Hamilton, for Dublin, with goods.
Dec. 1. Nancy, Leitch, for Belfaſt, with goods.
2. Ranger, Wright, for Barbadoes, with goods.
3. Mary, Lusk, for St Kitts, with goods.

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

5. Conſtant Anne, Wilſon, from Lynn, with grain.
And a few veſſels with coals.

SAILED,

Dec. 6. Ranger, Roſs, for Lerwick, with goods.
Friendſhip, M'Vey, for Allos, with goods.
Friendſhip, Lud, for Thurſo, with goods.
Allan, Turnbull, for Borrowſtounneſs, with goods.

STOLEN from JAMES ANDERSON's Houſe, Weſt Pans, near Muſſelburgh,

A SILVER WATCH,

Maker's name JOHN PETTYGREW, Edinburgh; No. 1.

Whoever will reſtore the ſaid watch to John Pettygrew watchmaker, Portſburgh, Edinburgh, or to James Anderſon, Weſt Pans, ſhall receive ONE GUINEA Reward.

TELESCOPES and other OPTICAL GLASSES.

PETER LYON, OPTICIAN, has opened a ſhop, South Side of Parliament Square, next door to the ſouth entry to the Parliament-houſe, where Gentlemen may be furniſhed with all ſorts of REFLECTING TELESCOPES, conſtructed after the Gregorian method; as alſo REFRACTORS, from the much approved conſtruction of the ingenious Mr DOLLAND; Tranſit Inſtruments, Quadrants, Reflecting and Solar Microſcopes, Perſpective Glaſſes, Spectacles, and all kinds of Optical Inſtruments. Alſo, Electrical Machines of different ſizes.

P. LYON likewiſe repairs and adjuſts Quadrants and Compaſſes uſed at ſea; and for the conveniency of captains of ſhips, maſters, and others, has appointed Mr COKE Bookſeller on the ſhore of Leith, to take in theſe articles to be repaired, where captains or maſters of veſſels will pleaſe apply; and P. Lyon flatters himſelf he will execute their orders expeditiouſly and to ſatisfaction.—Orders are likewiſe taken in by Mr Coke for Quadrants, Spy-Glaſſes, Sea Compaſſes; where Gentlemen may be furniſhed with them of the moſt durable and approved conſtruction, and at a very moderate price.

Commiſſions addreſſed to P. Lyon, at his ſhop, will be attended to with care, and executed with expedition.

N. B. Teleſcopes and Optical Inſtruments cleaned and repaired.

This Day is Publiſhed,
By WILLIAM CREECH,
Handſomely printed in two volumes 8vo, price 12s. neatly bound and lettered,
A NEW EDITION, being the NINTH, of
SERMONS,
BY HUGH BLAIR, D. D.
One of the Miniſters of the High Church,
And Profeſſor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres in the Univerſity of Edinburgh.
And next week will be publiſhed by W. CREECH,
A New Edition, in 3 volumes duodecimo, of
THE MIRROR: A Periodical Paper, publiſhed in 1779 and 1780.

DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS OF ALL KINDS;
NEW HOPS IN POCKETS,
NEW EARLY GARDEN SEEDS OF ALL KINDS,
A COLLECTION of TREES, particularly ACORNS and BEECH-MAST, &c. juſt now imported by
MRS EAGLE,
And to be ſold wholeſale and retail (as uſual) at her Shop in Smith's Land, Edinburgh,
ALSO, at her NURSERY, Fountain-Bridge, continue to be ſold,
A very large ASSORTMENT of FRUIT-TREES (true of their kinds) FOREST-TREES, Flowering-Shrubs, and Evergreens, of all kinds; Thorns, Crabs, &c. for Hedges; with Cabbage, Colliflower, Brocoli, Artichokes, Salary, and Aſparagus Plants, &c. in their ſeaſons.

N. B. Whoever is pleaſed to ſend their orders to Mrs EAGLE's ſhop, may depend upon being ſerved with genuine freſh ſeeds, and at as low prices as any where in Scotland.

NOTICE to WILLIAM M'GREGOR's Creditors.

THE CREDITORS of WILLIAM M'GREGOR, late tenant in Monachilmore, in Balquhidder, are hereby advertiſed, That the truſtees are to make a dividend of the ſubjects converted into cash, upon the 14th day February next; and ſuch of the creditors as ſhall neglect, before the 10th of that month, to produce their grounds of debt, with oaths upon the verity thereof, in the hands either of Mr John Drummond at Corerklat, or Mr William Bow of Garnock, will be cut out from receiving any part of the money then to be divided, of which the creditors are deſired to take notice, as they will afterwards have themſelves only to blame.

The Creditors are alſo deſired to meet at Kirktown of Balquhidder, upon Tueſday the ſaid 13th day of February next, to receive their dividends, or to ſend perſons properly authoriſed for that purpoſe.

THE Creditors of WILLIAM LUMSDEN,

Exciſe Officer, Melroſe, are required by the Truſtees appointed for managing his ſequeſtrated perſonal eſtate, to lodge their claims, properly verified, in the hands of Thomas Baxter writer in Melroſe, betwixt and the 15th of January next; certifying them, that their debtor's fund will be divided ſhortly thereafter amongſt thoſe who produce their claims as thus directed, without regard to any other.

Not to be repeated.

To be LET, and entered to at Whitſunday 1781,

THE Farm of KIPPILAW MAINS, lying in the pariſh of Bowden and ſhire of Roxburgh.——The gardener at Kippilaw will ſhow the grounds.

Perſons inclining to take the Farm will give in their propoſals to James Potts, ſheriff-clerk of Roxburghſhire, at Jedburgh; which will be kept ſecret, if deſired.

PRIZES of 20 l.

Twelfth day's drawing, Nov. 29.

43	305	341	446	572	687	814	1012	1210	1432
1447	1526	1693	1758	1798	1987	2126	2298	2504	2562
2641	2795	2859	2940	2952	2985	3272	3349	3390	3461
3478	3816	3899	3937	4076	4138	4248	4315	4439	4462
4751	4811	4823	4833	5314	5379	5383	5471	5569	5638
5874	5881	5911	5966	6015	6240	6526	6676	6762	7070
7139	7287	7426	7461	7488	7518	7519	7583	7672	7713
7834	7869	8067	8162	8273	8369	8540	8611	8643	8746
8845	8938	9144	9308	9479	9565	9610	9697	9713	9714
10199	10294	10601	10767	10849	10862	10889	10926	11025	11187
11403	11406	11407	11614	11927	11999	12027	12038	12045	12215
12238	12351	12846	12904	12969	12984	13002	13078	13322	13365
13414	13456	13517	13557	13696	13825	13912	14014	14100	14306
14419	14494	14567	14600	14644	14797	14940	14998	15047	15088
15094	15275	15284	15314	15472	15691	15718	15811	15812	16052
16138	16291	16299	16316	16347	16418	16492	16510	16535	16685
16694	16705	16724	16737	16828	16883	16890	17033	17039	17243
17311	17379	17516	17525	17764	17917	17937	17958	18050	18073
18178	18229	18387	18423	18518	18577	18579	18799	19167	19185
19221	19405	19449	19539	19579	19631	19706	19831	19926	19929
19953	19971	19983	20133	20212	20217	20234	20333	20352	20374
20433	20547	20721	20813	21023	21038	21120	21126	21191	21410
21469	21540	21669	21812	21874	21904	22566	22645	22691	22806
22837	22970	23073	23088	23336	23388	23455	23630	23769	23787
23853	24470	24565	24699	24717	24824	24980	25057	25262	25347
25691	26003	26200	26265	26545	26677	26678	26861	26899	26914
26916	26953	26997	27008	27052	27080	27097	27142	27242	27444
27527	27606	27686	27765	27768	27963	28119	28240	28259	28415
28476	28534	28535	28559	28726	28757	28762	28802	28898	29019
29068	29194	29301	29332	29433	29952	29964	30183	30252	30424
30465	30675	31036	31071	31086	31087	31408	31423	32150	32169
32248	32272	32323	32454	32932	33083	33139	33217	33351	33398
33509	33851	34124	34127	34283	34480	34873	34907	35244	35348
35411	35426	35551	35583	35588	35801	35874	35893	35904	35917
36003	36035	36037	36054	36140	36433	36581	36616	36654	36899
36964	37209	37315	37566	37652	37676	37718	37778	37974	37978
38031	38075	38191	38313	38529	38575	38612	38659	38711	38957
39321	39343	39432	39515	39516	39748	39897	40041	40084	40122
40174	40389	40359	41078	41241	41317	41330	41348	41352	41366
41468	41499	41732	41923	41960	41969	41997	42185	42277	42301
42412	42433	42466	42467	42713	42979	43020	43106	43235	43435
43505	43586	43796	43853	44039	44101	44426	44473	44698	44707
44839	44996	45033	45107	45193	45200	45264	45413	45496	45782
45792	46142	46178	46197	46645	46702	46948	46994	47040	47369
47391	47505	47538	47621	47831	47867	47912	47996		

Thirteenth Day's Drawing, November 30.

22	213	230	338	509	510	568	607	620	736
870	884	1016	1025	1030	1049	1064	1082	1094	1259
1423	1480	1494	1503	1524	1551	1857	2012	2340	2359
2605	2615	2926	2941	3026	3097	3264	3311	3333	3430
3558	3682	4024	4081	4117	4188	4320	4321	4525	4526
4710	4717	5141	5197	5216	5345	5350	5390	5549	5660
5691	5831	5900	6081	6115	6242	6245	6574	6648	6764
6822	6846	6981	7102	7400	7554	7600	7676	7741	7792
8030	8059	8166	8351	8447	8474	8605	8628	8646	8648
8675	8687	8804	8877	8907	9054	9209	9307	9420	9467
9786	9940	10045	10328	10343	10345	10460	10487	10642	10666
10742	10874	10929	10976	11032	11082	11120	11284	11317	11484
11570	11598	11715	11793	11869	12225	12251	12335	12337	12606
12656	12801	12916	13072	13120	13148	13443	13470	13627	13668
13791	14165	14232	14279	14417	14450	14497	14637	14801	15015
15023	15071	15406	15453	15467	15588	15850	15905	15920	16016
16022	16196	16333	16363	16403	16572	16651	16667	16722	16870
17000	17002	17492	17515	17715	17725	17886	18036	18084	18101
18238	18358	18408	18520	18630	18659	18880	19428	19532	19555
20225	20257	20363	20397	20416	20439	20531	20539	20696	21063
21110	21127	21142	21274	21284	21289	21347	21361	21365	21538
21615	21830	21998	22029	22088	22114	22218	22256	22309	22354
22369	22387	22536	22596	22893	22896	23019	23282	23322	23380
23456	23464	23548	23655	23751	23979	24002	24131	24219	24292
24311	24410	24519	24831	25202	25269	25293	25479	25644	25787
25788	26115	26218	26317	26348	26636	26787	26803	26867	26918
26978	27034	27047	27093	27679	27737	28141	28191	28585	28641
28779	28990	29026	29109	29110	29207	29708	29760	29850	29906
30043	30121	30145	30241	30247	30500	30527	30572	30579	30596
30606	30767	30788	30872	30920	31094	31238	31289	31328	31481
31487	31687	32002	32275	32334	32471	32522	32542	32565	32764
32995	33072	33168	33237	33253	33392	33427	33684	33708	33852
33896	34220	34501	34963	35101	35560	35612	35867	36073	36189
36315	36385	36556	36687	36853	36891	36941	37208	37217	37272
37574	37657	37868	37887	37920	37932	38080	38293	38389	38405
38412	38526	38646	38693	38708	38942	38946	39140	39172	39180
39242	39268	39282	39576	39630	39809	39925	40073	40121	40163
40176	40187	40194	40220	40365	40550	40814	40980	41485	41489
41667	41752	41896	42060	42074	42077	42224	42754	42785	42799
42866	42885	42971	43003	43056	43217	43326	43331	43381	43433
43453	43494	43523	43526	43600	43627	43725	43965	44114	44244
44389	44638	44773	44894	44927	44973	45184	45194	45207	45420
45861	45977	46118	46411	46670	46886	46946	46954	47060	47215
47225	47249	47541	47609	47645	47717	47749	47789	47804	47933

ARRIVED IN THE SOUND, and REMAIN:

Nov. 16. Wemyss-Charteris of Leith, Kidd, from Petersb. for London.
Providence of ditto, Beatson, from ditto, for ditto.
17. Dolphin of Dundee, Kidd, from ditto, for Scalock.
18. Duchess of Hamilton of and for Bo-ness, Grindlay, from Petersburgh.
Eliza of and for Leith, Sampson, from ditto.
Unity of and for Dundee, Maver, from ditto.
Charming Nancy, Boyter, of and for ditto, from ditto.
Hope of and for Dundee, Maver, from ditto.
Truelove of and for ditto, Dick, from Riga.
Eagle of and for ditto, Shepherd, from Petersburgh.

SAILED,

The Nancy of Limekilns, Gardner, from Memel for Borrowstounness; Colvil of Leith, Nicol; Brisco of Limekilns, Anderson; Elisabeth and Nelly of Carron, Wilson; George and Betty of Kincardine, Scotland; Jameson of Dysart, Hutton; Venus of ditto, Oswald; and Six Sisters of Leith, Thomson.

Elsinore, Nov. 18. 1780.—Wind S.S.E. WAL. WOOD.

SALE of a GARDEN.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, upon Monday the 11th day of December current, betwixt the hours of twelve and two afternoon, within the house of Mrs Johnston vintner at Dalkeith,

That Garden called **WALDIEFIELD**, lying six miles south from Edinburgh, upon the turnpike-road leading from Edinburgh to Newbottle, with the house, stable, &c. built thereon.

The garden consists of about three Scots acres and a half, has been many years used as such, and is well stocked with fruit-trees, gooseberry and currant-bushes, strawberries, and every other article necessary for a mail garden. It is of an excellent soil, and in good heart; is well inclosed and sheltered, and lies upon a bank sloping to the south. The entry to be immediately.

The conditions of roup, with the progress of writs, are in the hands of William Charles Craigie writer to the signet.

HOUSE, St JOHN's STREET.

A HOUSE in St John's Street, Canongate, No. 3. to be SOLD, and entered to at Whitsunday next, and part of the Furniture.

The house may be seen any lawful day from twelve to two o'clock afternoon.

Any person inclining to purchase, may apply to Martin Lindsay writer in Edinburgh, who has full powers to conclude a bargain.

Not to be repeated.

For LONDON.

The DILIGENCE,

THOMAS SHAW Master,

Now lying on the birth in Leith harbour, taking in goods, and will sail on the 11th current, with or without convoy.

For LONDON,

THE KING GEORGE,

WILLIAM MARSHALL junior Master,

Is taking in goods at the birth in Leith harbour, and will sail with the first convoy.

This ship has good accommodation for passengers.

The Master to be spoke with at the British Coffeehouse, at 'Change hours; mornings and evenings at his house, Leith. This ship delivers at Hawley's Wharf.

For LONDON,

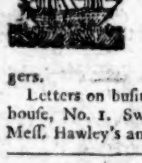
The LOVELY MARY,

WILLIAM BEATSON Master,

Now lying in Leith harbour, taking in goods, and will sail with the first convoy.

The Master to be spoke with, at 'Change hours, at the Exchange Coffeehouse, or at his house, head of Queen-street, Leith.

N. B. The above ship has neat accommodation for passengers, and the best of usage may be depended on.



At London for Leith,

THE UNITED GROCERS,

HENRY BEATSON, Master,

lying at Hawley's Wharf, taking in goods for Leith, Edinburgh, and all places adjacent to the Frith of Forth, to be delivered at Leith; and will sail with first convoy.

This ship has excellent accommodation for passengers.

Letters on business, directed to the master, at the Edinburgh Coffeehouse, No. 1. Sweething's Alley, will be carefully attended to; or Messr. Hawley's and Down for the Master.

EXCISE OFFICE, Edinburgh, 4th December 1780.

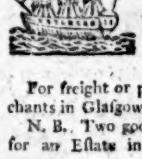
By order of the Hon. the COMMISSIONERS of EXCISE,

THERE will be exposed to SALE, by public auction, in the Excise Office at Greenock, on Friday the 15th of December instant at one o'clock afternoon,

The Ship or Vessel called the *Mary* of Ladyburn, being a lugger of 68 tons burden; with her tackle, apparel, furniture, and boat, with six oars; lately condemned in the Court of Exchequer.

The vessel and materials, with the conditions of sale, to be seen at any time before the day of sale, by applying to Mr John Rankine supervisor of Excise at Greenock.

For Montego Bay, Luced, and Green Island, JAMAICA,



The Ship MARY, William Walkinshaw Master, now lying at Greenock, is ready to to take on board goods, and will be clear to sail by the middle of December curt.

The Mary is a fine large vessel, sails very fast, carries 12 eighteen pounder Carronades, and 4 long nine pounders, and will be well manned.

For freight or passage, apply to Somervell, Gordon, and Co. merchants in Glasgow, or the master at Greenock.

N. B. Two good Ploughmen, and two House-carpenters are wanted for an Estate in Jamaica. Good wages will be given.—Apply as aqove.

SALES or SETS at INVERESK.

TO be SOLD, A Large DWELLING HOUSE of three floors and garrets, with a garden and court of offices, consisting of coach-house, stables, brew-house, washing-house, and sundry other conveniencies; also a barn and a barn-yard at the back of those, all in good repair, and lying in the village of Inveresk, on the north side of the High Street, and fit to accommodate a large and genteel family.

AS ALSO, THREE INCLOSURES in the fields of Inveresk, near to the village, consisting of about eleven acres of Scots measure, all belonging to, and possessed by, Benjamin Bucknell, Esq;

If the premises are not sold between and the first of February next, the house, garden, and offices will be let furnished, as they are at present, or unfurnished, and with or without the said inclosures, at such rent, and for such a time as parties can agree.

Access to see the house, &c. may be had every week day, from eleven to two mid-day; and Mr Bucknell, or Harry Guthrie writer in Edinburgh, will treat and perform as to all particulars.

Not to be repeated.

SALE of LANDS in FIFE,

And a PIECE of GROUND, &c. near Newhaven.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the British coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 14th day of December 1780, between the hours of four and six afternoon, by Mr Ludovick Grant accomptant in Edinburgh, as trustee for Thomas Walker, Esq; of Saintford, and his Creditors,

THE Lands and Estate of SAINTFORD, lying in the parish of Forgan, and shire of Fife, pleasantly situated upon the south side of the river Tay, nearly adjoining to the public Ferry to Dundee, within six miles of St Andrews, and the same of Cupar, the county town. The whole of this estate consists of about 773 acres, mostly of good arable soil. There is a neat commodious mansion-house upon the lands, with suitable offices, in very good repair, a large well stocked garden, and an orchard. The purchaser may have immediate access to the mansion-house, offices, garden, orchard, and part of the adjacent inclosures, presently occupied by Mr Walker.

Upon the estate there is a great quantity of old full grown trees, besides very considerable young plantations in a thriving condition. The yearly free rent of the estate, after deduction of all public burdens, amounts to 340 l. 19 s. 1 d. Sterling. Part of the lands are held blench of the Crown, and entitle the proprietor to vote in the election of a member of parliament for the county; the remainder are held of a subject superior for payment of a trifling feu-duty.

There is an heritable right to the teinds of part of the lands; the tythes of most of them are valued by decreets of valuation as far back as the 1637 and 1713, and the minister of Forgan having within these 40 years got a considerable augmentation of his stipend, there can no additional burden be supposed to affect the tythes for many years hence.

For the encouragement of purchasers, this estate will be set up at 7842 l. sterling.

As also, The Park and Garden, lying near the village of Newhaven, presently possessed by James Auchenleck gardener. This piece of ground is extremely well situated for a villa, being in the vicinity of Edinburgh, and commanding a most agreeable prospect of the Frith of Forth and the adjacent coasts on both sides in the counties of Lothian and Fife. The extent of the ground is about eight acres; it holds feu of the Trinity-house of Leith for payment of 18 l. 5 s. 4 d. 6-12ths yearly, and is presently let at 22 l. Sterling.

For the encouragement of purchasers, this subject will be set up at 377 l. sterling.

The subjects will be shown by the respective possessors; and the articles of roup, plans of the whole lands, and the title deeds, are in the hands of Edward Bruce writer to the Signet, to whom, or to Mr Grant the trustee, those intending to become purchasers, and desirous for further information, may apply.

SALE of HOUSES and ACRES at DUNSE.

THERE is to be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, upon Monday the 22d day of January next, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

Several TENEMENTS of HOUSES, Yards, and Piece of Arable Land, now converted into a garden and orchard, which belonged to James Gilkie writer in Edinburgh, now deceased, and were disponed by him to John Hay accomptant in Edinburgh, as trustee for behoof of his creditors.

For further particulars, enquire at the said John Hay, or James Keay writer in Edinburgh.

TO BE SOLD.

The Following Subjects, belonging in property to LORD COLVIL.

THAT Large and Commodious HOUSE in St John's Street, Edinburgh, presently possessed by his Lordship. The House may be entered to at Whitsunday next, or sooner if required; and intending purchasers may view the house on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, betwixt the hours of eleven and two.

ALSO, to be sold and entered to immediately, the VILLA at Fountainbridge, called the GROVE, consisting of a commodious dwelling-house, with good offices, and above seven Scots acres, conveniently and agreeably laid out in grass fields, gardens, and pleasure-grounds. The purchaser may have the dwelling-house, offices, and the flower-garden, with the whole, or any part of the other grounds, and the premisses will be shown by the house-keeper and gardener living on the spot.

The whole of the above subjects, if not sold immediately, will be LET for such a term of years as can be agreed on; and the title-deeds are in the hands of William Lumsdaine writer to the signet, New Street, who will give full information, with the conditions and all particulars.

N. B. To be SOLD at the Grove, a Variety of GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, by authority of the Court of Session, before the Lord Ordinary on the Bills, within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, upon Monday the 11th day of December curt. betwixt the hours of four and six in the afternoon,

All and Haill the Lands and Estate of KIRKWOOD, after described, lying within the parishes of Stewarton and Dunlop, and shire of Ayr.

The proven yearly gross rent of the above lands is			L. 510	12 1 10-12ths
There is no right to the teinds produced; but the same are valued, and the valued teinds fall to be deduced, being			55	17 4 2-12ths
Remains of stock,			L. 454	14 9 8-12ths
The five-merk land of Townhead and Townend of Kirkwood, hold feu of the Earl of Eglintoune, for yearly payment of	L. 0	2 0		
The five-merk land of old extent of Bloak, with the Corn and Waulk Mills thereof, &c. hold feu of John Dunlop of that ilk, for yearly payment of	1	13 10	8-12ths	
The two-merk land of old extent of Bloak Anderson, also holds feu of the said John Dunlop, for yearly payment of	0	0	1-12th	
The five-merk land of Bloak, called Kirkwood, holds blench of the Crown, and gives a freehold qualification; and the Piece of Ground called Kilwinning Butts, holds blench of the proprietor of Nether Hill.				
There is payable to the schoolmaster of Stewarton of salary,	0	11 10		
			L. 2	7 8 9-12ths
Remains for free rent,			L. 452	7 0 11-12ths

Which being valued at 24 years purchase, amounts to L. 10,856 9 10

The valued teinds of the lands under sale, as above, is 55 l. 17 s. 4 d. 2-12ths. From which there falls to be deduced the minister's stipend, amounting to 61 l. 3 s. 4 d. Scots, 2 bolls 2 firlots meal, 16 bolls 2 pecks of oats, and 3 bolls 2 firlots and 3 pecks of bear of parsonage teinds, and 29 l. 16 s. Scots of vicarage teinds, with 4 l. Scots of feu-duty; the victual being converted at the proven conversion of 81. Scots per boll, the said stipend amounts in money to 22 l. 15 s. 4 d. 4-12ths sterling. Remains of free teind 33 l. 1 s. 11 d. 6-12ths sterl.

The privilege of purchasing the same is valued at five years purchase, which amounts to 165 l. 9 s. 11 d. 2-12ths; and this being added to the foresaid proven value of the lands, makes the total proven value and upset price of the lands, both stock and teind, to amount to 11,021 l. 19 s. 9 d. 2-12ths Sterling.

The above lands are well situated; lye within a mile of the town of Stewarton, four of Kilmarnock, four of Irvine, and twelve of Glasgow and Ayr, to all of which there are good turnpike-roads. There is above one-half of the estate out of lease, and, by setting it for a nineteen years lease, would rise considerably in rent. The estate is all inclosed, and mostly subdivided. It consists of above 768 Scotch acres of good arable land; besides a large moss of 135 acres, and 15 acres 2 roods and 11 falls of green pasture, conform to a plan of the whole made by Stephen Macdougall. There is limestone in most parts of the lands; and, it is believed, there is in some parts coal, as there was lately a going coal adjacent to it; so it is capable of great improvement. There is likewise a great deal of old planting, and a good pigeon-house, neither of which, nor the moss, are valued in the above rental; and the moss, by setting it out to the neighbours around, might yield towards 5 l. Sterling yearly.

The progress of writs, which are clear, with the articles and conditions of roup, are to be seen in the hands of Mr John Callender depute-clerk of Session, and David Steuart writer to the signet.

LANDS IN DUMFRIES-SHIRE.

TO be SOLD peremptorily by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, upon the 21st day of February next, betwixt the hours of five and seven o'clock,

The Estate of BRYDKIRK and CLEUGHHEADS, lying in the parishes of Annan and Hoddam. This estate consists of sundry farms, which together contain above 1400 acres Scots measure. It lies along both sides of the river Annan, and extends about two miles in length, and a considerable breadth. There is a commodious new built mansion-house, with office-houses, garden, and orchard, with a great many beautiful and thriving plantations, and natural woods around it. The house is most delightfully situated, commanding a most extensive and pleasant prospect of the river Annan, the Solway Firth, and the county of Cumberland, and is within two short miles of the town of Annan, a sea-port. The estate is almost all arable, much of it inclosed and subdivided with hedge and ditch, many of the fences already sufficient, and part of the natural woods nearly ready for cutting. There is a mill upon the estate, and a valuable salmon-fishing in the river of Annan. There is plenty of limestone within the grounds, and a servitude of limestone upon the estate of Limekills, which holds of the proprietor of Brydkirk, and the superiority thereof will be sold at the same time. The turnpike road from Langholm to Annan, and the road from Annan to Edinburgh, pass through this estate. The present rental of the estate is about 500 l. Sterling per annum; but as several of the leases are out, the rent will rise considerably. The estate holds of subjects superior, for payment of small feu duties. The estate of Brydkirk, which lies on one side of the river Annan will be sold seporately from the estate of Cleugheads, if purchasers incline.

The rental and progress of writs, with a plan of the estate, will be seen in the hands of Alexander Abercromby writer to the signet, who will inform as to further particulars.

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